

Hospitals, Nurse Training Schools - 1916

GREATER MORRIS BROWN

MERGER OF NURSE TRAINING SCHOOL AND HOSPITAL.

Christian Recorder

The Nurse Training School of Morris Brown University, Atlanta, Ga., and Fair Haven Hospital Have Combined and Will Be Known in the Future as Morris Brown University Sanitarium—Better Service the Object.

By Rev. L. A. Townsley, D. D.
3/2/16.

The coalescing of Morris Brown University-Nurse Training School and the Fair Haven Hospital and School are among the most progressive and far reaching feats in the history of the colored people of Atlanta. The aim is to be more serviceable to the race and instead of having two makeshifts we will have the nucleus of a real sanitarium.

For more than fifteen years Dr. Butler has been conducting the Nurse Training School at Morris Brown University and many nurses have graduated. Some of them are standing high in their profession. We have always felt the need of a sanitarium where our girls could get the real laboratory work along this line. The Fair Haven Infirmary, the Grady and the work in private homes have been of incalculable advantage to our students, but in this we have had our disadvantages.

Rev. W. Alfred Fountain, A.M., S.T.B., the progressive and scholarly president of Morris Brown University, who has done so much to give the above named institution standing in the literary world, strengthening the faculty, installing the Commercial and Domestic Science departments and improving the printing office, scientific and other departments, last summer decided that he would turn his attention to the Nurse Training School. He spent the summer in collecting funds, purchased a building on Boulevard. But the City Council of Atlanta, Ga., failed to grant a permit and seemingly the plan was defeated; but not a day passed that it did not find President W. A. Fountain on the job, cheerful and hopeful.

He purchased another place on Irwin street, No. 51 and 53, a beautiful ten-room house, and on Tuesday, February 21, 1916, the City Council granted the permit and now Morris Brown University will augment her service by giving a larger opportunity for young girls to prepare for efficient nurses.

The staff of physicians are among the best in the South, the names of

these men inspire confidence: Doctors H. R. Butler, L. B. Palmer, T. H. Slater, L. P. Walton, W. F. Penn.

These and others will conduct the Nurse Training School and a better staff cannot be found in the South. This coalescing will mean much to the race and is another effort of emphasized self-help. President Fountain is packed by Rt. Rev. J. S. Flipper, D.D., LL.D., and the African Methodist Episcopal Church in Georgia and the great A. M. E. Church of the world.

Too much praise cannot be given to Bishop Flipper in directing the great A. M. E. Church of Georgia. He has systematized the educational interest and deepened the spiritual interest as never before.

Morris Brown University includes Morris Brown College, Turner Theological Seminary, and Morris Brown University Sanitarium in Atlanta, Payne College in Cuthbert, Ga., and Central Park Normal and Industrial Institution in Savannah, Ga. The Georgia delegates are unanimous in their request for Bishop Flipper to return and complete his well begun work, and for President W. A. Fountain to be elected to fill one of the vacancies in the Episcopacy of our great Church.

The Morris Brown University Sanitarium will be installed in its new home, 51 and 53 Irwin street, Atlanta, April 1st, 1916. The public will be given an opportunity to assist Bishop Flipper, President Fountain, Dr. L. H. Smith and the trustees in their great work March 19th, 1916. President Fountain will receive and give credit for all donations. Much remains to be done by April 1st and our appeal is to all to assist this great undertaking.

L. A. TOWNSLEY.
LEGGER

Jackson, Miss.

APR 1 1916

APPEAL TO THE LEGISLATURE.

When the Legislature some years ago decided to establish a State Charity Hospital in Jackson, and voted an appropriation for that purpose, it did a most commendable act, and one for which it received the thanks of the people of Mississippi.

Jackson, being the central city of the State, and the most accessible to the people living within its borders, with railroad accommodations unequalled by any point in Mississippi, it was right and proper that the State Hospital should be located here.

But when the Legislature appropriated \$50,000 for the hospital, with the understanding that the city of Jackson and the county of Hinds would pay \$25,000 additional, no one could foresee the conditions that were to follow.

The hospital is all under one roof, and is uncomfortably crowded from bottom to top with whites and negroes, the whites occupying the lower floors and the negroes the upper part, one directly above the other, all sheltered by the same roof.

It was never anticipated by the members of the Legislature that whites and negroes would be packed in one building, and steps should long since have been taken to remedy this evil, which has become most offensive and grows worse day by day as the summer days draw near.

The Legislature has before it a bill to appropriate \$27,000 to build an annex to the State Hospital for negroes and that should take precedence over many of the fancy and ornamental bills now under consideration.

That bill is largely in the interest of humanity and sanitation, not so much for the negroes as for the whites, because the negro patients are well cared for where they are, receiving as good attention as the whites. But they should be moved out for the benefit of the sick and suffering white women, white men, white boys and white girls.

It is an outrage that white people and negroes should be housed in one building as they are in the State Charity Hospital, and it is a disgrace to the State to allow such an offensive condition to exist. Sick and afflicted people are not too cleanly at best; but the odors arising from rooms occupied by negroes suffering with all kinds of diseases, can be better imagined than described.

State institutions do not contemplate the caring for whites and negroes in the same building.

The State Insane Asylum has both white and negro patients, but the whites occupy one building and the negroes another.

The East Mississippi Insane Asylum cares for both white and negro patients, but in separate buildings.

The Deaf and Dumb Institution has

good accommodations for the afflicted of both races, but the white children live in one building and the negroes occupy a separate home.

The Blind Institute has both white and colored students, but they do not occupy the same building.

Why should an exception be made in the State Charity Hospital? Why should sick white people and afflicted negroes be crowded in one building, because they happen to be charity patients? They

are entitled to as good treatment as the inmates of other institutions, and the Legislature should lose no time in seeing that they are properly cared for.

Gentlemen of the Legislature, vote the \$27,000 appropriation, for an annex to the Charity Hospital, to be used exclusively for negroes, and the people of Mississippi will hold you in grateful remembrance. Do this if you have to cut off some of the frills and furbelows of other institutions.

In the name of common decency and suffering humanity; in the name of the afflicted whites who are the wards of the State; in the name of poor, unfortunate people, through whose veins course pure blood of the Anglo-Saxon, an appeal is made to members of the Legislature to segregate the whites and the blacks in the State Charity Hospital. If Senators and Representatives would take an hour off and visit the hospital, and see conditions as they exist there, they would cast a unanimous vote in favor of the \$27,000 for a negro annex.

Separate the whites and the negroes. A CASE OF INJUSTICE.

Our present little excursion into Mexico recalls the fact that away back yonder in 1816 Uncle Sam sent his soldiers into Mexico not on a punitive expedition, but with orders to fight and whip everything they came in contact with, and well did they do that job.

That has been seventy years ago and very few of these old fighters are left, but of their wives, in most cases younger than themselves, now widows, and all past 80 years of age, 4,253 remain.

The government pays as a pension the sum of \$30 per month to the few veterans of seventy years ago who are still living, but to their widows only half that sum is paid.

When it is remembered that there are only a handful of these left, while the pension list of latter years contains thousands upon thousands, many of whom are physically able to provide for their wants, and among whom many were never in earshot of the firing line, it is easy to see the injustice the government is doing these old soldiers, nearing their century mile board, and the widows of others only a few years younger.

The government could well afford to wipe the slate clear of thousands of undeserving pensioners, and give to the survivors of the Mexican struggle of nearly three-quarters of a century ago, a decent provision for their old age.

Former Savannahian's Sanitarium Praised

Savannah Tribune
DR. ARTHUR BUTLER ACHIEVES MUCH SUCCESS IN EVANSTON

2/19/16.

Sanitarium Filling Great Need in Chicago's Popular Suburb

One of the most successful former citizens of Savannah is Dr. Arthur D. Butler who is now one of the leading medical practitioners of Evanston, Ill. Dr. Butler's many friends here will be pleased to learn of his signal success in the Illinois city and we therefore publish below the excellent account of his work which was given in the North Shore Review, a white weekly publication edited by women of Evanston and Chicago.

Dr. Butler is a young man of most excellent qualities. He is well qualified for the profession in which he is meeting with such success, being a product of the Savannah public schools, a graduate of the college department of Atlanta University and Northwestern University and also a graduate of the medical department of the latter school. He is ably assisted in his practice by his wife, Dr. Isabella Garnett who is also a graduate of the medical department of Northwestern University. Dr. Butler is the son of Mrs. Deroach of West 31st street, this city, and the nephew of Prof. R. W. Gadsden of the East Broad Street school.

The following is the account of Dr. Butler's work which appeared in the

During the recent epidemic of grip the Evanson Sanitarium, 1918 Asbury avenue, was crowded to its capacity. This hospital, which was established a year ago, is doing a pioneer work among the colored people of Evanston. It is a place where the colored people may use for hospital practice and to which they may bring their patients for consultation and treatment. Some of the most prominent names in the medical profession on the North Shore appear on the hospital's list of consulting physicians—Dr. W. G. Alexander, Dr. G. W. Boot, Dr. Dwight Clark, W. C. Danford, William R. Parkes and the late Dr. E. H. Webster, Dr. E. H. Pratt, Dr. George C. Hall.

"Dr. Alexander and Dr. Parks last week both gave words of highest praise for the hospital, commending the quality of its service and appreciative of its value of its work for the colored people of the city. Dr. Danforth expressed himself especially recognition of the personal service Dr. Butler in the enterprise; the latter has in the last year, according to Dr. Danforth, further given \$1,400 of his own pocket for the upkeep of the hospital. 'All of these point out that in the Evanston Sanitarium the city has an institution unusually entitled to encouragement and recognition, and that in the support of it is an avenue of community service open to citizens of all races.'

"The house is immaculately clean and cheerful and homelike and quite uninstitutional in appearance, but the operation room has a look of scientific rigor and expertness about it that explains part of the success of the little hospital, and the patients, some abed and some convalescent, have a look of interest and contentment.

"Patients whenever possible are required to pay for services, tho it is recognized by its directors that a great field of purely charitable work lies to its hand if it had the money to meet it; even so, it is still far from self-supporting, and the section of the community upon which it may most legitimately call for support is itself poor. The patients are all wage earners, who could not afford private rooms in other hospitals, and are debarred from the wards.

"The little hospital is indorsed by a number of Evanstonians, both laymen and physicians, whose names stand for achievement in the community. Mrs. O. F. Carpenter, 1746 Forest street, leader of the Mothers' Club, has found it doing valuable service for the families she has come

to know; a service otherwise quite unobtainable, which they would suffer vitally for want of. It offers at the same time a place which physicians of the colored people may use for hospital practice and to which they may bring their patients for consultation and treatment. Some of the most prominent names in the medical profession on the North Shore appear on the hospital's list of consulting physicians—Dr. W. G. Alexander, Dr. G. W. Boot, Dr. Dwight Clark, W. C. Danford, William R. Parkes and the late Dr. E. H. Webster, Dr. E. H. Pratt, Dr. George C. Hall.

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DR. BAILEY OPENS MATERNITY HOME AND INFIRMARY

St. Louis August 2/11/16
PROGRESSIVE GOING DOCTOR LEAD IN MUCH NEEDED SANITARIUM.

The growing need of a Maternity Home among the Colored people of St. Louis, has been repeatedly commented upon by the people and the press, physicians especially, have loudly expressed their regrets that there existed no such place. Their patients, who were expecting to be careful treatment had either to be sent to City Hospitals or worse, frequently, kept at their homes. (The inconvenience of the home and the uncertain care of under-graduate nurses in the hospitals are often res-

ponsible for much of the pain and many of the mishaps that often attend child birth.) These things have emphasized, in the minds of many, the necessity of a Maternity Home, where efficient graduate nursing would be in constant attendance under the guidance of an experienced and competent physician.

At 2916 Lucas Ave., such a Maternity Institution has been opened. The sanitary conditions equipment and conveniences of this Institution have been inspected by and met the approval of The Board of Health, and the prices are more reasonable than any other such institution accessible to colored people.

The St. Louis Colored Maternity Home and Infirmary is an institution for Colored women and for Colored men; all classes of cases will be treated, but special arrangement has been made to handle maternity cases and diseases of women. All patients will get the same sympathetic and kind treatment they receive in their homes (in so-much as is possible) and the greatest respect will be accorded to all alike while they are patients in this Institution. No contagious disease will be accepted and the management reserves the right to decline to accept any case not considered to be in harmony with the policies of the institution.

Dr. E. S. Bailey, the physician in charge, has had a wide hospital experience, both as interne at Freedmen's Hospital in Washington, D. C. and as resident physician of Provident Hospital of this city. He has been a successful practitioner in this city since 1910, and in experience, skill and temperment he is extraordinarily well fitted to fill the position of physician in charge.

Only graduated nurses, with proper preparations and previous hospital experience will be employed and they will be required to have had special training in the practice of Obstetrics. The St. Louis Colored Maternity Home and Infirmary will strive to maintain perfection in cleanliness, kindness, sympathetic attention, expert treatment, and general efficiency.

The doors are open from 3:00 to 4:00 p. m. and from 7:30 to 8:30 p. m. and all are invited to visit and inspect the Institution. A limited amount of charity is planned. A little later a ward for babies will be added in con-

nection with the social service wards of Metropolitan A. M. E. Zion Church. Dr. E. S. Bailey was born in 1877, Baltimore, Md. Graduated from the Public and High Schools of White Plains, N. Y. He entered upon his second medical course at Shaw University. Medical Dept. Sept., 1901, graduating in 1905. He received two prizes and honorable mention in Obstetrics, Surgery, and Gynecology. Interner Freedman's Hospital Washington, D. C. 1908 and 1909; Provident Hospital, St. Louis, 1910; Member of Odd Fellows, Deputy Grand Master, Mosiac Templars, Officers of Metropolitan A. M. E. Zion Church, in charge of the operating dept. of Baby's Clinic of Social Service Dept. of A. M. E. Zion Church and Ass't. Supt. of the Sunday School.

Fairhaven Hospital Exercises Are Held On Monday Morning Constitution

"I was born in the south, I was educated in the south, I live in the south, and I love the south better than any other part of God's kingdom," were the words of Bishop J. S. Flipper yesterday in delivering an address on the celebration exercises of the merging of the nurse training department of Morris Brown university and Fair Haven infirmary, which is to be known as Fair Haven infirmary of Morris Brown university.

The exercises were held in the college chapel, and music for the occasion was furnished by the university students. Rev. L. H. Smith, D. D., read the scripture lesson and the prayer was made by Dr. W. G. Alexander, of Valdosta.

President W. A. Fountain, whose effort has been to have a real hospital connected with the institution, presided, and in his opening address told about the struggles the school had in an effort to get the real hospital. He spoke in terms of praise of the white people who had assisted in the work.

Dr. W. B. Summerall, superintendent of the Grady hospital, was the first speaker. He told of the necessity of the negroes having trained nurses, and he had encouraged them to prepare. He considered the trained nurse one of the mediums for reducing sickness.

Dr. W. S. Elkin delivered a short address, and not only gave to the cause \$10, but said that he would furnish the drugs for the hospital. He was given an ovation. Short addresses were delivered by Drs. H. B. Butler, founder and superintendent of the Morris Brown Nurse Training department; W. H. Penn, T. H. Slater, R. D. Stinson, D. D. and Bishop J. S. Flipper. Money was raised with which to meet some indebtedness of the institution. The medical staff of the hospital consists of Dr. H. R. Butler, T. H. Slater, W. E. Penn, L. P. Walton and L. B. Palmer.

"Racial Aristocracy, the Result of Our Institutions," was the subject of the address delivered last night before the literary societies by the Rev. R. W. Mance, of Charleston, S. C. The university trustees will meet at 10 o'clock this morning and commencement exercises will be tomorrow at 10 o'clock.

MUST RAISE \$5,000.00 FOR TIDEWATER HOSPITAL

Dr. W. A. Plecker, of the State Board of Health, delivered an address at the Palace Theatre Sunday afternoon in the interest of the Tidewater Colored Hospital. Dr. Livius Lankford spoke at 7:30 p. m. Both speakers devoted most of their addresses to the causes of the high death rate among Negroes.

Dr. Plecker stated that the impression that Negro deaths were out of proportion to Negro births was due to the fact that while the bureau of vital statistics were able to obtain registration of all deaths through the undertakers, this was not true in the matter of births as colored midwives failed to report cases attended by them.

Dr. Wilbur A. Drake, physician-in-charge, has launched a campaign to raise \$5,000 to meet urgent demands upon the institution by asking ten thousand persons in Norfolk to contribute 50 cents each.

The Tidewater Hospital is meeting an urgent need among the colored people of Norfolk who are provided with very limited facilities in other hospitals of the city. Its greatest need now is funds to carry on the work, which was started by Dr. Drake at a great sacrifice, and which is being carried on by him largely out of his personal means.

The Hospital needs more room to accommodate the patients who apply for treatment. Every available room is being used at present for ward purposes. A few days ago it was necessary to convert the reading room into a ward.

Contributions may be sent direct to the hospital, to Dr. Drake and Dr. S. F. Copping at 654 Church Street. Contributions will be received at the office of the Journal and Guide and receipted for.

A BEAUTIFUL ROMANCE ENDED.
Miss F. Willard Oliver, daughter of Mrs. E. M. Oliver of Chattanooga, Tenn., was quietly married to Dr. W. J. Astrapp of South Pittsburg, Tenn. Wednesday evening, December 6th, 1916, on the roof garden of the Sanitarium in that city. This marriage will be of much interest to the people of East Tennessee because of the social position of both parties. Miss Oliver is an accomplished musician and is said to be one of the best singers in Chattanooga.

Dr. Astrapp is one of the leading and best known physicians in Tennessee. The Globe wishes for them a long beautiful and happy life.

Hospitals, Nurse Training Schools-1916

SPELMAN SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.

Mission Seminary for Negro Girls in
Need of Funds for Hospital.

Spelman Seminary, a mission school for negro girls at Atlanta, Ga., celebrates its thirty-fifth anniversary to-morrow and Friday. In a letter sent out by the Seminary, it is suggested that donations to the endowment fund would be fitting anniversary gifts. Information about the school may be obtained from Miss Lucy Hale Tapley, president.

Early in the history of the school a training course for nurses was organized as a means of educating the people along health lines and the care of their sick. In 1890, a building was erected on the campus which has made it possible to take in patients from Atlanta and the State besides caring for the sick students in the school. MacVicar Hospital, as it is named, has accommodations for negro students, both men and women, and for medical, surgical, and obstetrical cases. Thirty-five beds is its capacity. The staff is composed of the best white physicians and surgeons in Atlanta, who give their services free to the school and to all charity patients.

The beds in the negro wards at the City Hospital, Atlanta, are always filled with emergency cases, and applicants are constantly being turned away or told to wait their turn, it is said. Patients are sent away before they are really able to go in order to make room for others. There are several fine hospitals in Atlanta for white patients, but there are only one small hospital operated by negro doctors and MacVicar Hospital at Spelman Seminary for the negroes aside from the wards in the city hospital. Atlanta has a population of about two hundred thousand, made up about equally of negro and white people.

Spelman's Hospital has done a great deal to relieve suffering among the class of negro people who can pay \$1 per day in the ward or \$1.50 per day for a private room, but much more could be done with the present equipment were the money available for charity work. The hospital seldom has as many as twelve city patients at a time. The total amount of annual income for charity work is only \$240, and in justice to the school work, the authorities says, they cannot expend much more than that sum for charity cases at the hospital each year. Appropriations to Spelman Seminary from the General Education Board of New York city, the Slater Fund, and the Baptist Boards are evidence of their approval of the work.

NEGROES WILL AID RACE AT HOSPITAL

Will Be Encouraged To Raise
Funds For Two Tubercu-
losis Buildings Here

The board of administrators of the Charity Hospital will meet representatives of the negro race at 1 o'clock Saturday in the hospital for the purpose of indicating to the delegation what has been done and what is proposed to be done to relieve the congestion in the negro wards at the Tulane avenue institution.

The negroes will be encouraged to raise funds to be used in connection with the erection of two tuberculosis buildings on the grounds in the rear of the hospital. These buildings will cost approximately \$3250 each.

It was hoped the negro population would raise a sufficient sum to insure these improvements during CHIEF campaign, but their plans were materially interfered with because of the storm. As a result the committee realized only \$1200. It is hoped the meeting next Saturday will be productive of some results and that a handsome contribution will be made by the negro population of New Orleans and the State of Louisiana.

Governor Hall and the following members of the Charity Hospital board will attend Saturday's conference: Frank B. Hayne, vice president; Charles A. Farwell, Orloff Lake, Edgar B. Stern, Robert W. Wilmot, Charles L. Denechaud, and William E. Stauffer.

The following representative negro citizens have been invited to meet the hospital authorities: J. Madison Vance, W. L. Cohen, Jas. Lewis, Jr., Aristide DeJoie, Sr., Rev. E. D. Simms, Albert Workman, F. T. Chinn, L. B. Vignes, H. E. Braden, J. H. Denson, Rev. L. C. Green, Jno. W. Cooke, W. E. Robertson, Geo. D. Geddes, E. V. Moss, Raoul J. Llopis, Emile Labatte, S. LeBlanc, T. J. Galbreath, Frank Farrel, S. W. Green, Jos. Wilkins, Dr. Ed. Vincent, Dr. Jos. Willis, J. W. Hoffman.

IS THERE JIM CROWISM AT SPELMAN SEMINARY?

ATLANTA, Ga.—According to an editorial printed in the Atlanta Post, of which Peyton A. Allen is editor, certain color discrimination is practiced in one of the departments of Spelman Seminary, said to be the largest school for Negro girls in the world. The facts complained of are stated as follows:

Spelman Seminary has a hospital department established especially for Negro patients, presumably its own pupils and teachers. The strange thing about this Negro hospital, with Negro patients and Negro nurses, is that no Negro physician can operate on his own patient if that patient chooses to go there while the operation is to be performed, but he may only sit by and see the operation performed by a white physician, who may be his inferior in the work to be done as well as the practice and experience.

It is said that any white physician who has a patient who becomes an inmate of Spelman Hospital may perform the operation, but in no case may a black physician, however fit. Out of Atlanta's half hundred Negro physicians, not one is permitted to operate on his patients if they go to Spelman Hospital.

If Prof. John Hope must be operated upon and he desires the accommodations at Spelman Hospital, the institution will not permit his family physician to do the work within its walls if he is a Negro physician. His family physician may have graduated and had training in the best schools and hospitals of Europe as well as this country, but if he is a Negro he cannot operate on his Negro patients in this Negro institution. Were I such a patient I had rather whack my leg off with a jack-knife with my own hand than be subjected to such Jim Crowism.

Dr. E. R. Carter and Prof. John Hope will do well to put a ban on this kind of practice in the institution which they, as well as the people of this community, have so long and loyally fostered. We expect such treatment from the authorities of the Grady Hospital, because such is in keeping with Southern customs and tradition, but we do not expect such in those institutions which were established in a spirit contrary to these customs and traditions.

906 TREATED AT CHARITY HOSPITAL

\$4,708.55 COLLECTED BY INSTITUTION DURING YEAR

Savannah Tribune
345 Had Operations
4/12/16.

Total of 18 Children Born at Hospital During Year.

The report of Charity Hospital for the twelve months ending December 31st is which was recently made by Mayor Pierpont, shows that during the past year the institution served

a total of 906 patients, of which 398 were city patients and 508 pay patients.

During the twelve months there was a total of 8,925 hospital days, that is, the total number of days the 906 patients remained in the hospital. These were divided into 4,456 city patient hospital days and 4,469 pay patients. It cost the institution a little over 60 cents per patient a day, the total amount collected by the hospital from all sources for maintenance being \$4,708.55. Of this amount the institution received \$900.00 as its yearly appropriation for the city, this amount providing 20 cents per day for the support of the 398 city patients received by the hospital during the year.

The operative cases numbered 345, of these cases 107 were city patients and 238 pay. The percentage of deaths resulting from these operations was very small. deaths to the number of 88 are shown by the report to have occurred among the patients, 43 city and 45 pay. Moribund patients, that is, those dying within 48 hours after reaching the hospital were 37.

Charity hospital is the only city hospital in the state where all of the staff members are Negro physicians. All city work of the institution is done by the staff and the showing the institution has made reflects very creditably on the Negro doctors who have charge of the management of the institution. The hospital provides 34 beds, has an excellently equipped operating room and its work in general compares very favorably with that of any other hospital in the city. The hospital staff consists of Dr. W. C. Blackman, chief; Dr. P. E. Love, Dr. I. D. Williams, Dr. C. C. Middleton, Dr. W. A. Harris and Dr. C. E. Brent with Mrs. Mary W. Long as head of the eight nurses employed.

PROVIDENT HOSPITAL NURSES GRADUATE

Chicago Schenker 9/17/16
Seven young women of the Provident Hospital received their diplomas as nurses on Monday evening at First Baptist Church, 31st and South Park avenue. The church was filled with a host of friends of the young people, who were gowned in their white gowns, looking angelical. Dr. Charles E. Bentley was the principal speaker of the evening. His very fine address elicited applause. Judge Robert McMurdy delivered an address that was elevating and inspiring. Mrs. T. A. Smythe rendered a beautiful solo and Mr. George R. Garner was excellent. Mrs. George R. Garner rendered a delightful piano selection. Miss Minnie H.

Ahrens, R. N., superintendent Infant Welfare Society, gave the girls a splendid talk. She was formerly superintendent of Provident Hospital. Following the commencement exercises, the girls had a reception at Friar Home from 10 till 12 o'clock the same evening. All the girls received gifts and presents. The graduates: Mabel Gretchen Boone, Ohio; Belva L. Caution Overton, Massachusetts; Martha Adeline Cuffy, Jamaica, British W. I.; Ethel Martha Gaines, Ohio; Eva Virginia Ogilvie, Grenada, W. Indies; Eva Elizabeth Adams, Texas; Frances Bland Reeder, Iowa.

BROTHER OF DR. SPINGARN CALLED MEETING JUNE 26

The Amsterdam News
The meeting Monday evening, June 26, in the interest of the New York Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was called by Mr. Arthur B. Spingarn, brother of Dr. Joel E. Spingarn, at his home, 52 West 80th street.

This member of the famous family of Spingarns has also done much good work in the interest of the colored people, though it is not as much known of.

As mentioned in the Amsterdam News last week Mr. Spingarn called a few representative men and women of the colored race to his home to consider some city problems effecting the welfare of the colored people, but credit for this call was by oversight given to Dr. J. E. Spingarn. At this meeting it was decided to take up the matter of trying to have colored doctors admitted as internes in the City Hospitals.

SUBSTANTIAL AID FOR TIDEWATER HOSPITAL

5/6/16
Ladies Auxiliary and Norfolk Hospital Association Make Cash Contributions.

The Journal & Guide
The trustees of the Tidewater Colored Hospital, Inc., met in a joint session with the Ladies' Auxiliary on Tuesday, April 18th. The following trustees were present: Dr. J. A. Handy, Drs. S. I. Moone, Wilbur A. Drake, S. F. Coppage, Messrs. R. A. Kindred, Geo. W. Gordon and James Monroe. The ladies present were: Mrs. F. S. Barbour, president of the Ladies Auxiliary; Mrs. Eva Davis-Felton, vice president; Miss Constance Fuller, secretary; Mrs. J. E. Moone, financial secretary; Mrs. J. P. Rich, corresponding secretary; Mrs. F. S. Burke, treasurer; Mrs. D. W. Byrd, chairman Executive Committee; Mrs. Alma Givens, chairman Ways and Means Committee; Mrs. Lily McRae, chairman Financial Committee; Mrs. Adele Trigg, chairman Membership Committee, with several vice presidents at large in different localities.

After a heart to heart talk by members of both sexes relative to ways and means to support the hospital, the Norfolk Colored Hospital Association, Mrs. Bowden, chairman, presented the Tidewater Colored Hospital, Inc., the sum of \$28.68 to pay on the bonded debt of the hospital.

The Ladies' Auxiliary also presented the trustees \$75.00 on the bonded debt. These ladies deserve great credit for their activity in raising means to relinquish the debt on the hospital.

The trustees invite the co-operation of all organizations, and individuals in the effort to place the hospital on a self-supporting basis. In a later issue will appear an annual report of the trustees of the hospital.

SEEKS TO PLACE COLORED DOCTORS AS INTERNES

Monday evening a number of colored citizens responded to the call of Prof. Joel E. Spingarn, the big hearted American, for justice and fair play and assembled at his residence, 31 West 90th street, for the purpose of discussing local perplexing problems which the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has decided to take up with their local organization.

Dr. Spingarn is chairman of the Board of Directors of the association, and has spent many years of his life helping the oppressed. After many questions of national, State and local importance were discussed Dr. Spingarn asked the number present which was the most vital local question to be considered. Eugene Kinckle-Jones, director of the National Urban League, suggested that the association take up the matter of breaking down the barriers against colored doctors being accepted as internes in the allied hospitals.

In the discussion which followed it was pointed out that one of the hospitals objected because where there are colored nurses an immoral relationship would surely exist. One of those present said if this would be the case it could not be worse than the relationship which he had heard existed between white interns and colored nurses. He said that in one of the hospitals he had heard that the white doctors had been dismissed because of their attitude toward colored nurses. A representative of the Amsterdam News asked if this statement could be verified. Dr. Spingarn said that the board of directors of one of the hospitals told him that their objection to colored doctors as internes was that they did not care to have them handle obstetric cases among white women patients.

Another meeting will be called to further discuss the matter. Those present were: Mrs. Emma S. Ransom, president of the Y. W. C. A.; Mrs. Cecelia H. Cabaniss, secretary of the Y. W. C. A.; Miss Katherine Johnson, Secretary Rev. Nash, of the National Association; Rev. Dr. A. Clayton Poole, pastor of Abyssinian Baptist Church; Rev. Dr. F. M. Hyder, Fred R. Moore, of the New York Age; Dr.

Richard A. Taylor, Counsellor E. A. Johnson, Dr. F. L. Chambers, John T. Clark, J. D. Saunders, George W. Latimore, secretary of the local organization, and John E. Robinson.

Charity Hospital Training School

HOLDS COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES WEDNESDAY NIGHT

Three Nurses Will Receive Diplomas From Hospital

The twenty-first commencement exercises of the Charity Hospital Training School for Nurses will take place Wednesday night of next week at Asbury M. E. Church. Three students of the school will receive diplomas, Miss Meta Viola Holmes, Millen; Miss Mabel Bryce Kinney, Athens; and Miss Ruth Louise Statum, Macon.

The principal address at the graduating exercises will be delivered by Rev. J. A. Stripling.

Charity hospital is one of the best known institutions of its kind in this section of the country. Many of the leading Negro nurses of this and nearby cities are products of the nurse training department of this school. The staff of the hospital is composed of Negro physicians with Dr. W. C. Blackman as superintendent. The following program will be rendered Wednesday night:

Selection.....Choir
Invocation.....Rev. H. H. Williamson
Address.....Dr. E. J. Smith
Solo.....Miss Nettie Houston
Annual Address.....Rev. J. S. Stripling
Solo.....Mr. C. F. Waters
Presentation of Diplomas.....

.....Mr. P. A. Denegall
Offertory.....Choir
Benediction.....Rev. Dan. Wright
EVENING POST

New York City

HAMPTON SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

Trains Colored Women in Hospital Which Aids Community.

[Special Dispatch to The Evening Post.]

HAMPTON, Va., December 11.—Albert Howe, secretary-treasurer of the Hampton Training School for Nurses and the Dixie Hospital, issued to-day an appeal for the support of the work of training colored women for the profession of nursing. The school and hospital were started in 1891, and have done a much-needed work in the neighborhood, besides preparing the students to become trained nurses. From a small beginning, the hospital has grown until now it has seventy beds.

"During the twenty-five years in which the school and hospital have been in operation, 6,411 patients have been cared for, 171 nurses have been graduated, and 33 nurses are now taking their course of training," said Mr. Howe. "The graduates, who have gone out and begun work as private nurses in different parts of the South, are in continual demand, at wages varying from \$15 to \$20 a week. This fact shows the need of just the work that the Hampton Training School is trying to accomplish by furnishing skilled nursing service for this section of the country that is at present almost entirely without such service, and by retaining in the hands of the trained colored women a profession for which, even without training, the negro women have always shown themselves especially adapted."

"We are convinced that the colored women cannot long retain a hold upon the profession of nursing without training at least equal to that enjoyed by white women. We are equally convinced that with such training they can be prepared to give as faithful and satisfactory nursing service as that of the white graduates of the Northern training schools. It is to keep open to them a means of livelihood which they are in danger of losing that the Hampton Training School for Nurses was founded. In asking for means to carry on this work, we feel that we have only to appeal to the common-sense and love of fair play that characterize the best people of the country."

"The work is still dependent upon the gifts of Northern friends for support. If it is to go on, it must continue for some years to draw about \$3,500 a year in donations from those who are anxious to help along an experiment in scientific philanthropy."

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EVENING POST

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immediate vicinity, and these hospital facilities will be most welcome. It is noteworthy that the negro residents contributed a creditable amount to the \$250,000 fund.

A GALVESTON GIRL IN FRONT.

The announcement of the appointment of Miss Cordelia L. Williams, of Galveston as head nurse in the Cottage Hospital of Nashville, Tenn., of which the noted Doctor J. A. McMillan is proprietor and chief surgeon; will be received by her many friends in Galveston with unlimited joy.

Miss Williams is the eldest daughter of Rev. H. M. Williams, pastor of Avenue B Baptist Church of this city. Her promotion as head nurse in this noted institution is a merited distinction and marks the inevitable rise of the hard student and the energetic worker. She began her education in Hearne, some years ago she entered Walden University and finished College preparatory with high honor; entering Meharry Nurse Training department, she made rapid progress and graduated last month with distinction. Her ability and fitness as a trained nurse attracted the attention of the well known doctor, who sort her service, and ere her sheepskin was handed her, she was made head of the above mentioned hospital.

We, with her many other friends on the Island congratulate her and wish her unlimited success in her field of labor—Galveston New Idea.

THE COTTAGE HOSPITAL ENTERTAINS.

Dr. J. A. McMillan, the local surgeon has recently remodeled The Cottage Hospital at 1211 Cedar street and it is possibly one of the most modern equipped private institutions among the colored people in all the Southland.

The eighteen nurses who are in training at Meharry were extended an annual hospitality by Dr. McMillan, Tuesday afternoon at The Cottage Hospital. The fifty local physicians were guests of the hospital Saturday afternoon and evening.

IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT THE HOSPITAL NEGROES ASK FUNDS FOR NEW HOSPITAL

The colored people behind the Union Charitable hospital announce that they have secured a good location for the institution at No. 293 Madison street and now earnestly request their white friends to send in subscriptions.

The hospital will have ten rooms and two baths, and is in need of repairs. The institution is for poor negroes in Atlanta and Fulton counties and its object is to take care of sick negroes who have no one to look after them and no place to go. It is said to be a most praiseworthy undertaking and many white people have already given a helping hand.

Donations can be sent to A. J. Showers, the superintendent, at 293 Madison street.

PLAN NEW HOSPITAL.

Lake Charles, La., March 24.—At a meeting of Race citizens of the city, to be held tonight in the Second ward, arrangements will be completed for the launching of a movement to secure a hospital here for the exclusive use of the Race people. The formal corporation has already been organized, and the plan of financing the institution is now under discussion. The idea of establishing a hospital here for residents originated with E. B. Foreman, who runs a store in Goosport. Foreman interested other Race citizens and a number of meetings were held, with the result that a formal organization has been secured to carry on the work. It is planned more especially to care for the aged, who are without means of support in the illnesses attendant on old age. The institution, it is stated, will be strictly non-sectarian, and the names of colored residents of all classes of life, appearing in the charter, indicate that the proposition is not being fostered by any particular clique. The corporation formed to secure funds for the hospital is known as the "Colored Charity Workers of Lake Charles, Inc."

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JOURNAL
Richmond, Va.
DEC 13 1916
MONEY FOR NEGRO BUILDING

Give Entertainment Monday Night to Raise Funds for Memorial Hospital

Colored women's auxiliary of the Memorial hospital will make an effort Monday night to raise money for the negro building which will be the first of the group to be erected. This hospital for negroes will be located on ground now covered by 1215-1222 East Marshall street. The nurses' home will be on East Broad street just west of Monumental Episcopal Church. Work of clearing away the lots has begun and is progressing rapidly. This negro hospital will cost approximately \$100,000 with an additional \$25,000 for equipment. There will be seven stories instead of the six originally planned and have 148 beds. It will be the most up-to-date negro hospital in the United States and practically the only private hospital devoted exclusively to negro patients with a training school for negro nurses. Negro nurses will care for the patients under the supervision of the white teachers, who will have charge of those in the training school. Post graduate courses will be offered these nurses. Accommodations for 198 nurses will be provided in the new home. More applications are received than can be accepted. The benefit entertainment to be given at the city auditorium Monday night will be a negro quartet contest. Six male quartets will compete. Other features of the entertainment will be solos, duets and selections. Tonight at 8 o'clock the Bible training school will have a special lecture at the Taylor building, 526 North Second street. The Sunday school lesson will be explained and discussed. A Virginia Union University's first game of football for this season is

stated for October 21. When it plays Lawrenceville at Hovey park, University grounds.

Hospitals, Nurse Training Schools - 1916

Fair Haven Infirmary Will

Be Formally Opened Monday

CONSTITUTION

Atlanta, Ga.



Morris Brown infirmary and nurses' training school.

Fair Haven infirmary, as a department of Morris Brown university, one of the banner colored institutions of the south, will be formally opened tomorrow afternoon.

The opening exercises, which will be on an elaborate scale, will be held at 2:30 in the chapel of Morris Brown university, North Boulevard and Houston street.

Addresses will be delivered by several prominent friends of the institu-

tion, both white and colored, chief among them being Dr. William B. Summerall, superintendent of Grady hospital. Present, too, and speaking will be Bishop J. S. Flipper, D. D., of the African Methodist Episcopal church, to whom perhaps more than to any other man belongs the credit for the remarkable success the infirmary has made in its work of ministering to the needs of the colored people of Georgia and the south; Rev. W. A. Fountain, D. D., president of Morris Brown, and Dr. H. R. Butler, A. B., A. M., M. D., dean of the nurse training department

of the university.

Big Backing for Hospital.

In Georgia are more than 100,000 members of the African Methodist Episcopal denomination, and over a quarter of a million, all told in the south, all behind the institution, which fact in itself is sufficient to insure its maintaining its position as the best of its kind in this section of the country.

To the hundreds of colored physicians of the south, and particularly to those in Georgia, Morris Brown infirmary proves of especial value in that it offers them a place where their colored patients may be provided the best possible care, and to the thousands of these patients—patients of both colored and white physicians and surgeons—it is a veritable boon and fills a long-felt need.

With the opening of the infirmary as a department of the university, the nurse training department, too, will experience a marked impetus and enter upon a more useful and helpful era for the colored people of the south. It is the intention of the school to operate, beginning next fall, a thorough system of district nursing in every ward in Atlanta, whereby every sick person, white or colored, among the poor, may be provided the attention of a nurse, free to the patient and to the physician in charge of his case. In this way it is expected Morris Brown university will be enabled to a greater extent in the future than it has been in the past, to relieve the suffering and reduce the death rate among the indigent of both races.

Organized Ten Years Ago.

This department, now of Morris Brown, was organized by Dr. H. R. Butler ten years ago and from it have been graduated some excellently qualified trained nurses into all parts of the south, who have done estimable work in the homes of the poorer people, both white and colored.

Fair Haven infirmary, a substantial institution, has been in operation six years at 197 West Mitchell street, under the management of a staff composed of Drs. Thomas H. Slater, L. B. Palmer, W. F. Penn, L. B. Walton and H. R. Butler. Henceforth Rosa Harris will be the head nurse in charge.

The foregoing staff of physicians have made the institution what it is, and while Morris Brown university has bought it, the staff will continue in its management and with the university.

New Orleans, La.

CHURCH REOPENS COLORED HOSPITAL

**\$50,000 Endowment Now and
\$5,000 Worth of New Equipment and Furniture**

After being closed for repairs for thirteen months, the Flint-Goodridge

Hospital-Canal and Robertson streets, 25, and the proceeds of this festival will again throw open its doors to the colored public on January 15th.

The institution has added \$5,000 worth of new equipment and furniture, spent \$18,000 in repairing the hospital and nurses' home, increased the endowment from \$35,000 to \$50,000 and changed its name from the Sarah Goodridge Hospital to the Flint-Goodridge Hospital.

The institution will be able to care for an average of 50 patients, and has a capacity for training 25 nurses. While an extensive out-door clinic will be operated and a free maternity ward maintained, the hospital solicits that class of colored patrons who are able to pay their way and do not care to go to the Charity Hospital. In this respect, it is the only exclusively colored hospital and nurses' school of training within 250 miles of New Orleans, where more than a million negroes live.

Bishop W. P. Thirkield, resident bishop of the Methodist Church, has led in the movement to remodel and reopen the hospital. Through his efforts the \$10,000 endowment given by the late J. D. Flint, of Fall River, Mass., for the purpose of maintaining a medical college, was transferred to the endowment fund of the hospital. Besides this, Bishop Thirkield secured \$15,000 additional endowment and \$10,000 to be used in improvements.

Dr. R. T. Fuller, superintendent of the institution, assumed full responsibility for raising the \$5,000 for equipment, and was aided to the extent of \$1,000 by Dr. Charles M. Meldon. Announcements are out to the effect that the medical profession will be given a reception next Wednesday, at which time Dr. Fuller, the superintendent, will be ably assisted by Marguerite Rathbun, of Peoria, Ill., and 16 colored young women, who have qualified to enter the school of training for nurses. The hospital is under the control of the Freedmen's Aid Society of the Methodist Church.

TIMES-PICAYUNE

New Orleans, La.

SEP 10 1916 NEGROES DESIRE NEW WARD AT HOSPITAL

**Movement Started to Obtain
Accommodations for Female
Tuberculosis Sufferers.**

After having obtained as the result of an earnest campaign, a ward for colored males suffering from tuberculosis at the Charity Hospital, the Colored Citizens' Volunteer committee is publishing an appeal as a preliminary to a campaign for a colored female tuberculosis ward at the same great institution.

The appeal urges the cause of the indigent sick, and presents as a fact to be considered the crowded condition of the hospital. The circular is drawn up as a direct appeal to all negroes, and the churches, schools, lodges and clubs of negroes. A great day and night festival is being planned for September

25, and the proceeds of this festival will be devoted to the cause. Jerry C. Thomas is president of the volunteer committee, and Raoul J. Maurice, the secretary. The circular sets forth that contributions from out-of-town residents may be sent to Fred. W. Matthews, secretary-treasurer of the Board of Administrators of the Charity Hospital.

CONSTITUTION

Atlanta, Ga.

FAIRHAVEN INFIRMARY.

Considered from every viewpoint, Fairhaven Infirmary, which will be formally opened and dedicated tomorrow afternoon as a hospital adjunct to Morris Brown university, a well-known colored educational institution, is deserving of every encouragement and assistance from the white people of Atlanta and the state.

The establishment of this hospital means the better and more thorough training of the colored nurse, who is now frequently in demand, and her equipment to render the best of service in the sick room and around the home. This training will come through a special department whose instruction will be standardized and which, with its thorough equipment, will mean the furnishing of nurses who understand health and sanitary conditions.

The disease germ is no respecter of persons; it knows no color line, no social barrier. The equipment of these colored nurses properly to deal with health and sanitary problems is important from the humanitarian standpoint; it may be the means of protecting and safeguarding ultimately hundreds of human lives.

But even should we disregard the humanitarian side of it there is yet the thoroughly selfish viewpoint which prompts us to take every precaution for the protection of the white race. It has been proven time and again that members of the negro race have, through lack of care and sanitary precautions, spread disease to others. If we can assist in any way in eliminating contagious disease among the negroes we shall just to that extent build a stronger safeguarding wall around the white population.

The work in this direction that Morris Brown university is doing, which was begun ten years ago and is now being extended through the establishment of a new institution, thus becomes a valuable and important one, regardless of how we may look at it. It will supply trained nurses who will be called upon to enter any household; but even if it should result only in a suppression of contagious disease and bad sanitary practices among the negro population, it will prove a blessing to the whole community.

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DEC 13 1915

SHREVEPORT, KY.

COURIER-JOURNAL

NEGRO JOURNALIST AT
HOSPITAL DEDICATION

Special to The Courier-Journal,
Shelbyville, Ky., Dec. 12.—"Disease

draws no color line and dirt knows notinual demand at wages varying from race," declared Roscoe Simmons, negro \$15 to \$20 a week. This fact shows Journalist, a nephew of Booker T. the need of just the work that the Washington, before an audience of Hampton training school is trying to accomplish by furnishing skilled nursing service for this section of the country that is at present almost entirely without such service, and by retaining in the hands of the trained colored women a profession for which even without training, the Negro women have always shown themselves especially adapted.

"Hospitals are insurance policies against disease," said the speaker, "and an open challenge to an untimely death. The white race cannot be strong as long as I am weak, nor well if I am sick. The only foreign mission call that is urgent on the Southern white man is the faithful negro knocking at his door."

REPUBLICAN

Springfield, Mass.

FOR COLORED NURSES

Hampton Training School Reviews
Its Important Work

Hampton training school for nurses, Hampton, Va., which has just celebrated its 25th anniversary, reports a deficit for the first time in many years; the deficit is explained partly by the cost of fire escapes required by state law, and partly by the rising cost of daily necessities. Colored women are known to be peculiarly successful as nurses, but the Hampton authorities say: "We are convinced that the colored women cannot long retain a hold upon the profession of nursing without training at least equal to that enjoyed by white women. We are equally convinced that with such training they can be prepared to give as faithful and satisfactory nursing service as that of the white graduates of the northern training schools. It is to keep open to them a means of livelihood which they are in danger of losing that the Hampton training school for nurses was founded."

"Twenty-five years ago a small two-room structure, most primitive in all its appointments, housed both nurses and patients. The hospital opened with one girl in training under the supervision of a superintendent, who was a graduate of the Waltham training school. The first class numbered five, and there were 37 patients under their care during the first year. There were countless problems to be met, but in spite of discouragements and difficulties there was a steady growth. A gift from Gen Armstrong built the nurses' home, and an operating room. Several private rooms were added from time to time."

The training school has connected with it, says Albert Howe, who is secretary and treasurer, "the Dixie hospital, containing 70 beds, which does a much-needed work for the neighborhood, besides furnishing practice for the students of the school. During the 25 years in which the school and hospital have been in operation 6411 patients have been cared for, 171 nurses have been graduated and 33 nurses are now taking their courses of training. The graduates who have gone out and begun work as private nurses in different parts of the South are in con-

BIENVILLE INFIRMARY

751 St. Louis St.,

Mobile Ala.

Colored Alabamians



Exclusively for colored people.

A well equipped Infirmary for treatment of Medical and Surgical Cases. Nurses training school in connection.

For rates and information address,

ELEANOR K. MOORE, R. N.

Head Nurse.

Successful Campaign For Burrell Memorial Hospital—Social And

Personal Notes.

\$5000 R

(By W. A. Reid.)

Journalist Guide
Roanoke, Va.—The campaign of the Burrell Memorial Hospital was practically closed last Friday night when Rev. Davis gave his last instructions, made the final report for the day and with a smile caught the midnight train for Richmond. The campaign was considered a success in every way and especially financially. Most of those who worked in the campaign were inexperienced workers but the enthusiasm which was in evidence at all times never ceased until the campaign was brought to a successful close. Rev. Davis is a never tiring worker and from an operation recently performed every hour he was in the city the good work was going on. Each day a few more dollars come in and the grand total is still growing. More than five

thousand dollars (\$5000.00) have been raised. The Hospital Association has been well pleased with the success of the campaign and wish to thank all those who helped to make the campaign a success.

Rev. G. C. Taylor, pastor of the M. E. Church has been indisposed for several days, he was not able to fill his pulpit Sunday.

Mercy Hospital, at Little Rock, Ark., has closed for lack of patronage. It was doing a useful work and should have been sustained as it was not primarily a money-making enterprise. It was designed to help the poor and unfortunate of the negro race. The institution should be opened again at an early date and kept open.

Huntsville to Have
a Negro Hospital
(Special to The Advertiser.)

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., Jan. 31.—Miss Mary Virginia McCormick, daughter of the reaper inventor, has decided to establish a hospital for colored people here at a cost of about \$5,000. The new institution will be located across the street from the city hospital which is exclusively for white patients and which has received liberal financial aid from Miss McCormick heretofore. The colored hospital will be operated under the general supervision of the white hospital staff though a full staff of colored nurses will be employed.

Hale Infirmary Has
Its Charter Amended

In the office of the judge of probate Saturday there was filed papers amending the charter of the James Hale Infirmary Society to the effect that its purpose was to organize and maintain a benevolent society in the county of Montgomery and to acquire, own, maintain and operate one or more infirmaries for persons of the negro race. The association shall not be conducted for gain or profit but shall be of a charitable and eleemosynary nature.

PUBLIC LEDGER

Philadelphia, Pa.

SEP 23 1915

The Mercy Hospital, which conducts a splendid work among the negroes of South Philadelphia, plans to erect a modern hospital at Nineteenth and Federal streets. I also wants to obtain a farm as a home for convalescents. The enterprise, which will be a memorial to Abraham Lincoln, calls for an expenditure of \$150,000.

The Hale Hospital has recently been opened at 523 Seventh Avenue, South, and is providing a home for surgical and medical cases.

Dr. Hale is well pleased with the patronage given by the people and physicians generally, over the state.

Dr. J. C. Caldwell, one of the leading general officers of the A. M. E. Church and one who was largely responsible for the great success of the Young People's Congress recently held in our city, is convalescing from an operation recently performed at Hale Hospital.

Rev. A. L. Pinkston, one of the more leading ministers of the Tennessee conference, who narrowly escaped

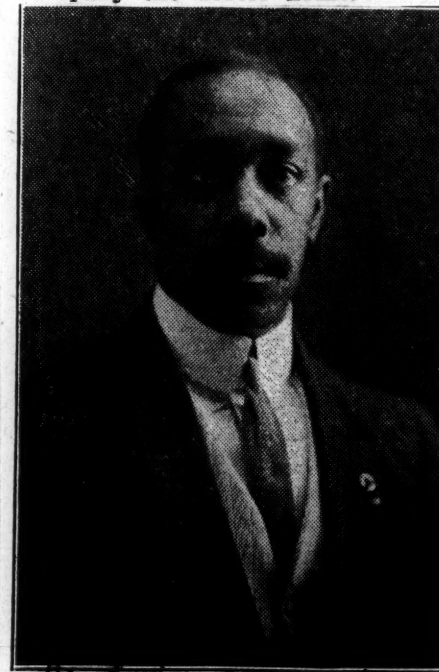
death by being thrown from a train raised. The Hospital Association hasin Shelbyville, is reported as resting nicely at the Hale Hospital.

Prof. W. T. Stockley of Memphis, Tenn., a member of the faculty of Roger Williams and who enjoys the distinction of being a man of rare literary attainments, is convalescing from an operation at the Hale Hospital.

Mrs. Annie Sherrill of Sacramento, Cal., who was hurt in a wreck at Slaughter, Ky., is resting nicely at the Hale Hospital.

Dr. H. H. Walker, one of the leading physicians of Nashville and a member of the Surgical staff of Hale Hospital, will leave Sunday night for Kansas City, where he will attend the National Medical Association. After leaving the meeting he will visit Cincinnati and be with his wife's relatives.

Mrs. Walker, who has been in Cincinnati for several weeks convalescing from very recent illness, will accompany the doctor home.



Dr. E. S. Bailey

THE HALE HOSPITAL.
Nashville Globe 8/18/16



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